American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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From "Youatt on the Horse."

The General Management of the Horse.

(*Continued.*)

FOOD.

If, when considerable provender was wasted, the horse maintained his condition, and was able to do his work, it was evident that much might be saved to the farmer, when he adopted a system by which the horse ate all that was set before him; and by degrees it was found out that, even food somewhat less nutritious, but a great deal cheaper, and which the horse either would not eat, or would not properly grind down in its natural state, might be added, while the animal would be in quite as good plight, and always ready for work.

Chaff may be composed of equal quantities of clover or meadow hay, and wheaten, oaten, or barley straw, cut into pieces of a quarter or half an inch in length, and mingled well together; the allowance of oats or beans is afterwards added, and mixed with the chaff. Many farmers very properly bruise the oats or beans. The whole oat is apt to slip out of the chaff and be lost; but when it is bruised, and especially if the chaff is a little wetted, it will not readily separate; or should a portion of it escape the grinders, it will be partly prepared for digestion by the act of bruising. The prejudice against bruising the oats is, so far as the farmer's horse, and the wagon horse, and every horse of slow draught, are concerned, altogether unfounded. The quantity of straw in the chaff will always counteract any supposed purgative quality in the bruised oats. Horses of quicker draught, except they are naturally disposed to scour, will thrive better with bruised than with whole oats; for a greater quantity of nutriment will be extracted from the food, and it will always be easy to apportion the quantity of straw or beans to the effect of the mixture on the bowels of the horse. The principal alteration that should be made in the horse of harder and more rapid work, such as the post-horse, and the stage-coach horse, is to increase the quantity of hay, and diminish that of straw. Two trusses of hay may be cut with one of straw.

Some gentlemen, in defiance of the prejudice and opposition of the coachman or the groom, have introduced this mode of feeding into the stables of the carriage-horses and hackneys, and with manifest advantage. There has been no loss of condition or power, and considerable saving of provender. This system is not, however, calculated for the hunter or the race-horse. Their food must lie in smaller bulk, in order that the action of the lungs may not be impeded by the distension of the stomach; yet many hunters have gone well over the field who have been manger-fed, the proportion of corn, however, being materially increased.

For the agricultural and cart horse, eight pounds of oats and two of beans should be added to every twenty pounds of chaff. Thirty-four or thirty-six pounds of the mixture will be sufficient for any moderate-sized horse, with fair, or even hard work. The dray and wagon horse may require forty pounds. Hay in the rack at night is, in this case, supposed to be omitted altogether. The rack, however, may remain, as occasionally useful for the sick horse, or to contain tares or other green meat.

Horses are very fond of this provender. The majority of them, after having been accustomed to it, will leave the best oats given to them alone, for the sake of the mingled chaff and corn. We would, however, caution the farmer not to set apart too much damaged hay for the manufacture of the chaff. The horse may be thus induced to eat that which he would otherwise refuse; but if the nourishing property of the hay has been impaired, or it has acquired an injurious principle, the animal will either lose condition, or become diseased. Much more injury is done by eating damaged hay or musty oats than is generally imagined. There will be sufficient saving in the diminished cost of the provender by the introduction of the straw, and the improved condition of the horse, without poisoning him with the refuse of the farm. For old horses, and for those with defective teeth, chaff is peculiarly useful, and for them the grain should be broken down as well as the fodder.

While the mixture of chaff with the corn prevents it from being too rapidly devoured and a portion of it swallowed whole, and therefore the stomach is not too loaded with that on which, as containing the most nutriment, its chief digestive power should be exerted, yet, on the whole, a great deal of time is gained by this mode of feeding, and more is left for the rest. When a horse comes in wearied at the close of the day, it occupies, after he has eaten his corn, two or three hours to clear his rack. On the system of manger-feeding, the chaff being already cut into small pieces, and the beans and oats bruised, he is able fully to satisfy his appetite in an hour and a half. Two additional hours are therefore devoted to rest. This is a circumstance deserving of much consideration even in the farmer's stable, and of immense consequence to the post-master, the stage-coach proprietors, and the owner of every hard worked horse.

Manger food will be the usual support of the farmer's horse during the winter, and while at constant or occasional hard work; but from the middle of April to the end of July, he may be fed with this mixture in the day and turned out at night, or he may remain out during every rest-day. A team in constant employ should not, however, be suffered to be out at night after the end of July.

The farmer should take care that the pasture is thick and good; and that the distance from the yard is not too great, or the fields too large, otherwise a very considerable portion of time will be occupied in catching the horses in the morning. He will likewise have to take into consideration the sale he would have for his hay, and the necessity for sweet and untrodden pasture for his cattle. On the whole, however, turning out in this way, when circumstances will admit of it, will be found to be more beneficial for the horse, and cheaper than soiling in the yard.*

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*Professor Stewart thus sums up the comparative advantages of chaff and racked feeding:—

"Where the stablemen are careful, waste of fodder is diminished, but not prevented, by feeding from the manger.

"Where the racks are good, careful stablemen may prevent nearly all waste of fodder without cutting it.

"An accurate distribution of the fodder is not a very important object.

"No horse seems to like his corn the better for being mingled with chaff.

"Among half-starved horses chaff-cutting promotes the consumption of damaged fodder.

"Full-fed horses, rather than eat the mixture of sound with unsound, will reject the whole, or eat less than their work demands.

"Chaff is more easily eaten than hay. This is an advantage to old horses and others working all day—a disadvantage when the horses stand long in the stable.

"Chaff insures complete mastication and deliberate digestion of the corn. It is of considerable, and of most importance in this respect. All the fodder needs not to be mingled with the corn, one pound of chaff being sufficient to secure the mastication and slow ingestion of four pounds of corn.

"The cost of cutting all the fodder, especially for heavy horses, is repaid only when hay is dear, and wasted in large quantities.

"Among hard-working horses bad food should never be cut."—*Stewart's Stable Œconomy, p.* 225.

The horse of the inferior farmer is sometimes fed on hay or grass alone, and the animal, although he rarely gets a feed of corn, maintains himself in tolerable condition, and does the work that is required of him; but hay and grass alone, however good in quality, or in whatever quantity allowed, will not support a horse under hard work. Other substances containing a larger proportion of nutriment in a smaller compass, have been added. They shall be briefly enumerated, and an estimate formed of their comparative value.

In almost every part of Great Britain, Oats have been selected as that portion of the food which is to afford the principal nourishment. They contain seven hundred and forty-three parts out of a thousand of nutritive matter. They should be about or somewhat less than a year old, heavy, dry, and sweet. New oats will weigh ten or fifteen per cent. more than old ones; but the difference consists principally in watery matter, which is gradually evaporated. New oats are not so readily ground down by the teeth as old ones. They form a more glutinous mass, difficult to digest, and, when eaten in considerable quantities, are apt to occasion colic and even staggers. If they are to be used before they are from three to five months old, they would be materially improved by a little kiln-drying. There is no fear for the horses from simple drying, if the corn was good when it was put into the kiln. The old oat forms, when chewed, a smooth and uniform mass, which readily dissolves in the stomach, and yields the nourishment which it contains. Perhaps some chemical change may have been slowly effected in the old oat, disposing it to be more readily assimilated. Oats should be plump, bright in color, and free from unpleasant smell or taste. The musty smell of wetted or damaged corn is produced by a fungus which grows upon the seed, and which has an injurious effect on the urinary organs, and often on the intestines, producing profuse staling, inflammation of the kidneys, colic, and inflammation of the bowels.

This musty smell is removed by kiln-drying the oat; but care is here requisite that too great a degree of heat is not employed. It should be sufficient to destroy the fungus without injuring the life of the seed. Many persons, but without just cause, have considerable fear of the kiln-burt oat. It is said to produce inflammation of the bladder, and of the eyes, and mangy affections of the skin. The fact is, that many of the kiln-dried oats that are given to horses were damaged before they were dried, and thus became unhealthy. A considerable improvement would be effected by cutting the unthreshed oat-staw into chaff, and the expense of thrashing would be saved. Oat-straw is better than that of barley, but does not contain so much nutriment as that of wheat.

When the horse is fed on hay or oats, the quantity of oats must vary with his size and the work to be performed. In winter, four feeds, or from ten to fourteen pounds of oats in the day, will be a fair allowance for a horse of fifteen hands one or two inches high, and that has moderate work. In summer, half the quantity, with green food, will be sufficient. Those who work on the farm have from ten to fourteen pounds, and the hunter from twelve

to sixteen. There are no efficient and safe substitutes for good oats; but, on the contrary, we are much inclined to believe that they possess an invigorating property which is not found in other food.

Oatmeal will form a poultice more stimulating than one composed of linseed meal alone—or they may be mingled in different proportions, as circumstances require. In the form of gruel it constitutes one of the most important articles of diet for the sick horse—not, indeed, forced upon him, but a pail containing it being slung in his box, and of which he will soon begin to drink when water is denied. Few grooms make good gruel; it is either not boiled long enough, or a sufficient quantity of oatmeal has not been used. The proportions should be, a pound of meal thrown into a gallon of water, and kept constantly stirred until it boils, and five minutes afterwards.

White-water, made by stirring a pint of oatmeal in a pail of water, the chill being taken from it, is an excellent beverage for the thirsty and tired horse.

Barley is a common food of the horse on various parts of the Continent, and, until the introduction of the oat, seems to have constituted almost his only food. It is more nutritious than oats, containing nine hundred and twenty parts of nutritive matter in every thousand. There seems, however, to be something necessary besides a great proportion of nutritive matter, in order to render any substance wholesome, strengthening, or fattening; therefore, it is that, in many horses that are hardly worked, and, indeed, in horses generally, barley does not agree with them so well as oats. They are occasionally subject to inflammatory complaints, and particularly to surfeit and mange.

When barley is given, the quantity should not exceed a peck daily. It should always be bruised, and the chaff should consist of equal quantities of hay and barley-straw, and not cut too short. If the farmer has a quantity of spotted or unsaleable barley that he wishes thus to get rid of, he must very gradually accustom his horses to it, or he will probably produce serious illness among them. For horses that are recovering from illness, barley, in the form of malt, is often serviceable, as tempting the appetite and recruiting the strength. It is best given in mashes—water, considerably below the boiling heat, being poured upon it, and the vessel or pail kept covered for half an hour.

Grains fresh from the mash-tub, either alone, or mixed with oats or chaff, or both, may be occasionally given to horses of slow draught; they would, however, afford very insufficient nourishment for horses of quicker or harder work.

Wheat is, in Great Britain, more rarely given than barley. It contains nine hundred and fifty-five parts of nutritive matter. When farmers have a damaged or unmarketable sample of wheat, they sometimes give it to their horses, and, being at first used in small quantities, they become accustomed to it, and thrive and work well: it must however, always be bruised and given in chaff. Wheat contains a greater portion of *gluten*, or stickey adhesive matter, than any other kind of grain. It is difficult of digestion, and apt to cake and form obstructions in the bowels. This will often be the case if the horse is suffered to drink much water soon after feeding upon wheat.

Fermentation, colic, and death, are occasionally the consequence of eating any great quantity of wheat. A horse that is fed on wheat would have very little hay.

The proportion should not be more than one truss of hay or two of straw. Wheaten flour, boiled in water to the thickness of starch, is given with good effect in overpurging, and especially if combined with chalk and opium.

Bran, or the ground husk of the wheat, used to be frequently given to sick horses on account of the supposed advantage derived from its relaxing the bowels. There is no doubt that it operates gently on the intestinal canal, and assists in quickening the passage of its contents, when it is occasionally given; but it must not be a constant, or even frequent food. Mr. Ernes attended three mills at which many horses were kept, and there were always two or three cases of indigestion from the accumulation of bran or pollard in the large intestines. Bran may however, be useful as an occasional aperient in the form of a mash, but never should become a regular article of food.

Beans.—These form a striking illustration of the principle, that the nourishing or strengthening effects of the different articles of food depend more on some peculiar property which they possess, or some combination which they form, than on the actual quantity of nutritive matter. Beans contain but five hundred and seventy parts of nutritive matter, yet they add materially to the vigour of the horse. There are many horses that will not stand hard work without beans being mingled with their food, and these are not horses whose tendency to purge it may be necessary to restrain by the astringency of the bean. There is no traveller who is not aware of the difference in the spirit and continuance of his horse whether he allows or denies him beans on his journey. They afford not merely a temporary stimulus, but they may be daily used without losing their power, or producing exhaustion. They are indispensable to the hard-worked coach-horse. Washy horses could never get through their work without them; and old horses would often sink under the task imposed upon them. They should not be given to the horses whole or split, but crushed. This will make a material difference in the quantity of nutriment that will be extracted. They are sometimes given to turf horses, but only as an occasional stimulant. Two pounds of beans may, with advantage, be mixed with the chaff of the agricultural horse, during the winter. In summer the quantity of beans should be lessened, or they should be discontinued. Beans are generally given whole. This is very absurd; for the young horse whose teeth are strong, seldom requires them; while the old horse, to whom they are in a manner necessary, is scarcely able to masticate them, swallows many of them which he is unable to break, and drops much corn from his mouth in the ineffectual attempt to crush them. Beans should not be merely split, but crushed; they will even then give sufficient employment to the grinders of the animal. Some postmasters use chaff with beans instead of oats. With hardly-worked horses they may possibly be allowed; but, in general cases, beans, without oats, would be too binding and stimulating, and would produce costiveness, and probably megrims or staggers.

Beans should be at least a twelvemonth old before they are given to the horse, and they should be carefully preserved from damp and mouldness, which at least disgust the horse if they do no other harm, and harbour an insect that destroys the inner part of the bean.

The straw of the bean is nutritive and wholesome, and is usually given to the horses. Its nutritive properties are supposed to be little inferior to those of oats. The small and plump bean is generally best.

To be Concluded in our next.

Horses and Oxen.

We take the following extracts from Burger's "Economy of Farming," recently translated from the German, by Rev. E. G. Smith, of New York:

The question whether horses or oxen are most profitable on the farm, has been much discussed by different writers of Germany. *Thaer* thus states the arguments for and against:

"Horses have an undeniable preference in the following particulars:

They are suitable for all and every kind of work of land-husbandry, in all ways, and in all weathers. One, therefore, when he keeps only horses, is not obliged to choose work for them, but can use his whole team for any business that occurs, and leave no part of it to stand still.

They accomplish every kind of work more rapidly, and are more constant. One can, therefore, not only complete the work in the same time more promptly, but also require a longer day's work of them.

In favor of *oxen* are the following:

They perform the greater part of the work on the farm, as ploughing, and the near carrying of loads, as well as horses do; and one can in a usual day's work, if they are well fed, expect nearly as much from them.

They cost considerably less; their harness is much cheaper; their food costs much less.

What is an important particular, is, that if they are well taken care of, they lessen not as much in value, but often sell for more than they at first cost. They are also subject to fewer hazards and casualties.

Finally, they give a greater quantity of excrement, which affords a more productive manure than that of horses.

There can, therefore, be no doubt, that those labors which can be proportionally well performed by oxen, will be done cheaper with oxen than with horses. But if, according to recent experiments, another fodder than grain can be introduced for horses, and thus the expense be lessened, then the question between horses and oxen would probably stand differently."

Veit has also discussed this question with his usual philosophical accuracy and practical skill. In *favor of horses* compared with oxen, he says:

"1. The horse performs about one-third more labor in a day than the ox; (a horse can, with good treatment, work 10 hours in a day, and in a year do 250 to 290 days' work, and his age endure to 16 or 20 years;) and in the pressure of work and unfavorable circumstances of the weather, may more certainly be strained without danger on account of the unusual performance, than can the ox.

2. On account of their power and continuance, also, horses can be used a greater number of years, and of days in the year, than working oxen.

3. They can be employed in bad, stony uneven ways; in more unfavorable weather; and for more remote and more rapid carrying of loads, where oxen cannot be used to advantage, because these go more slow, have not so hard a hoof, and show themselves more affected by the influence of the weather.

4. Horses may be used for many kinds of work in the cultivation of plants, for drawing sowing machines, shovel and hilling-ploughs, &c., for which oxen cannot be used.

On the other hand, the following are the *disadvantages* of keeping *horses*, or in *favor of oxen:*

1. The outlay of capital is important—greater by one-half than that of working oxen.

2. A working horse uses more, and better fodder than the working ox, which increase of the quantity and quality of the fodder, (other circumstances of the value of the fodder being equal,) is at least a third part of the food of an ox, which, in time of scarcity, is satisfied with a smaller quantity and poorer quality.

3. The other costs, of keeping, team-harness, appurtenances of carriage, shoeing, care, &c., are higher, in the same proportion, than for worken oxen.

4. The horse has, if no more used for labor, no value for use; therefore, the purchase-capital must be recovered from the number of years—whilst the laboring ox, after his performance of labor, can be fattened with great profit.

5. On account of their temperament, horses, especially in case of the care of them being neglected, are exposed to many inflammatory complaints: oxen are exposed to fewer illnesses.

6. The working horse, though he needs more fodder, gives less manure than the working ox.

WATER ROTTING HEMP.

The subject of Hemp in all its management, is one of decided interest throughout the west. At present, Russia furnishes most of the Hemp for our Navy, not because it grows more luxuriantly, or that the fibre is better than the growth of this country; but because it is better prepared for manufacturing than in this country. It is to the interest of the farmer, manufacturer, and the nation, that we produce at least enough for own consumption, and what we lack is mainly in the mode of rotting and cleaning. It is decided by universal experience, that water rotted Hemp is better for, perhaps, every purpose, than dew rotted. The communication from the pen of the Hon. H. Clay, here annexed, contains most valuable information, and we ask our many readers to give it a careful perusal. and endeavor to put themselves in possession of the advantages afforded.—*Tennessee Agriculturist.*

Ashland, May 28th, 1843.

Dear Sir:—I received your letter requesting information as to my method of preparing my water rotted Hemp for market. I water rotted last winter and this spring eight or ten tons, in vats, fifty feet long, 12 wide at the bottom and 14 at the top, and 4½ feet deep. The Hemp is first put in the vats carefully, the water then introduced, and, when the Hemp is sufficiently rotted, the water is let off. It is very buoyant, and requires great pressure to keep it immersed in the water. I did not succeed well at first, and am not now entirely satisfied with my contrivance. Weights of logs or stones, or both, will answer, but it is inconvenient to remove them. I think the best plan will be to sink posts, at the distance of six or eight feet apart, on each side of the vats, but along side of them. At the bottom, let there be hooks in the posts, on which should be laid a log or beam, and them cover them up with earth to the top of the Vats. At the top of the posts, let there be also hooks to receive logs passing across the Vats from one post to the opposite post. I know that this arrangement, if properly executed, will keep the hemp down in the water.

The length of time of the immersion of the hemp depends upon the temperature of the water. It will remain

in, in cold weather, six or seven weeks, whilst in very warm weather six or seven days or less will be sufficient. You can only determine when the hemp is sufficiently rotted by experiment, taking out a handful and, when dry, applying it to the Brake. But you will soon learn to decide on that point.

When the Hemp is rotted enough, it should be spread on the ground to dry, or, which is better, on short grass. If it be not sufficiently rotted, the process may be completed by the rain and dew without injury.

After it is rotted sufficiently, it is broken out in the same old method that has been long practised, with dew rotted hemp. There are now in progress in my neighborhood various experiments, to save labor, by breaking out hemp, with horse power, some of which I think will succeed.

I am not yet able to inform you of the best mode of handling and preparing the article for market. I have just sent, for the first time, three or four tons to the Eastern market as specimens, and I shall know what is the best method, when I hear how they are received. I had the Hemp put up in bales of two or three hundred weight, pressed by a powerful screw, and covered and tied up with Cotton bagging.

One parcel was hackled so much as to take off one fourth in tow; but this tow is not lost. The other parcel I sent off as it came from the Brake, clean and divested of showes.

I intend to engage more extensively this year in Water Rotting my crop, and I am very sanguine of success. American Hemp so prepared is undoubtedly as good as Russia Hemp.

Wishing you great success in your enterprize,

I am respectfully, your ob't serv't,

BERNARD MYERS, Esq. H. CLAY.

PROPER DEPTH FOR SEEDS.

Various experiments have been tried to determine the proper depth at which seeds should be put. The following is the result of an experiment with maize or Indian corn:

That which was planted at the depth of

No.	1.	1	inch,	came	up	in 8 1-2 days.
	2.	1 1-2	'	'		9 1-2
	3.	2	'	'		10
	4.	2 1-2	'	'		11 1-2
	5.	3	'	'		12
	6.	3 1-2	'	'		13
	7.	4	'	'		13 1-2
	8.	4 1-2	'	'		—
	9.	5	'	'		—
	10.	5 1-2	'	'		17 1-2
	11.	6	'	'		—

The Nos. 8, 9, 11, were dug up after 22 days, and it was found that No. 8 had an inch more to grow to reach the surface of the earth. Nos. 9 and 11 had just sprouted, but were short, and three inches below the surface. No. 10 came up in 17 1-2 days, but the tender leaf remained only 6 days green, and then withered. There is no experiment which shows more clearly the advantage of a shallow planting in a soil not too loose, and trodden down, than this. The more shallow the seed was covered with earth, the more rapidly the sprout made its appearance, and the stronger afterwards was the stalk. The deeper the seed lay, the longer it remained before it came to the surface. Four inches was too deep for the maize, and must therefore be for yet smaller grain kernels.

Petri gives an experiment made on rye, with the following results. The first column shows the depth at which the seed was put; the second, the number of days that elapsed before it appeared above ground; the third, the number of plants that came up:—

Depth.	*Appeared.*	*No. plants.*
1-2 inch.	11 days.	7-8
1 '	12 '	all
2 inches,	18 '	7-8
3 '	20 '	6-8
4 '	21 '	4-8
5 '	22 '	3-8
6 '	23 '	1-8

The root-stalk forms itself always next below the surface of the ground, and if we place the grain deep, it must first put out its sprouts to the surface, and from its side-branches in a nearer connexion with the air. We never find that the sucker-roots are ranged from below to above, but the contrary.

From the experiments of Ugazy, who tried seventy-six with different grains, it is clear that shallow sowing, if the seed is only so far covered as to sprout, and the germ is protected from immediate contact with the air, is preferable to laying the seed deep, because it springs up quicker, and acquires a stronger growth, and has hardier plants."—*Smith's Economy of Farming.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

LIME—MARL.—EXPERIMENTS.

Messrs. Editors: In the present awakened state of public attention to the subject of applying lime and marl to the improvement of our soils, I have thought a detail of the following experiments, illustrative of some important principles, might not only be interesting, but profitable.

The system of culture put into practice on the farm where they were made, was one extremely exhausting—the effort being to obtain from the land its greatest product, and at the same time to increase its fertility. Manure was therefore liberally applied; but, from the texture of the soil being (as all our sandy and poor soils are) light and porous, the strength of the manure was rapidly exhaled and lost; and it was obvious that, unless a greater retentive power could be imparted to the soil, no permanent improvement would be effected in its quality. It was to solve this problem the experiments were instituted.

First Course—First Experiment.—An acre of ground, most abundantly infested with nut grass, was divided into two equal parts, and the same quantity of stable manure from the city, scattered broadcast over it, and then ploughed in and thoroughly harrowed. On one half, 50 bushels of shell lime in its burnt or mild state was evenly distributed, by placing like quantities at equal distances, and then lightly harrowing in.

In November, 1840, a crop of rye was planted which proved a good one; and the growth was equal on the two divisions. *2nd. Experiment.* In the spring, after being reaped, the stubble was ploughed under, and the ground harrowed, and a one-horse roller passed over, so as to press the stubble into the earth, to promote its quicker decomposition; and in May, a crop of Millet was planted and the roller again used, to promote an equal vegetation of the seed. The growth was now sensibly different to the eye; the limed half—being of a dark, luxuriant color, and rapid vegetation—stood three full cuttings, with some indications of a fourth; while the unlimed was of a less healthy color, and of inferior growth, and was exhausted by two cuttings.

Second Course—3d. Experiment.—In December, 1841, the entire acre was again manured with stable manure, but a greater portion given to the unlimed half. The culture was the same—the crop, oats. The produce turned out a very good one, but the growth equal on both halves. *4th Experiment.* It was cut, and, in May following, a crop of flint corn planted, 4-feet drills, 18 inches in the drill, which yielded 35 bushels to the acre—the limed half again showing a decided superiority, in the deeper color of the blade, the size of the stem, and largeness of the ears; the unlimed half indicating exhaustion of the manure, and a failure in strength.

Third Course—5th Experiment. For the third time, in December, 1842, the same acre was again manured, but a still greater portion given to the unlimed half; and, instead of stable manure, a compost of cowpen, heavily littered in the summer and fall with green salt marsh, was substituted. In January 1843, a crop of the variety called potato oats, was planted, receiving the same mode of culture as formerly. The growth was uncommon, and such as is seldom witnessed in our low country, both as to size of stem and width of blade; but no difference in the produce of the two halves.

6th Experiment.—It was was cut green in April, and the stubble was immediately ploughed in, &c.; and in May a crop of flint corn planted, which turned out well; but once more the limed half exhibited a decided superiority and unfailing strength, while the unlimed gave signs of failure.

The foregoing experiments, we think, will show, decisively, that the end aimed at was attained; that lime applied to our poor and sandy soils well manured, can give them a retentive strength, and impart a permanent fertility nothing else will confer, and by means of it the vegetable matter of the manure is dissolved, and furnished to the wants of the plant, so as to stimulate it far more effectually than any accumulation, however great, of the mere manure.

In the first course of crops—we see, with an equal quantity of manure, the unlimed half failing, while the limed exhibited increased fertility.

In the second course—the unlimed half with a greater portion of manure again comparatively failing, and the limed exhibiting undiminished vigor; and in the third course—the unlimed, with a still greater portion of manure, not holding its own; while the limed shows no diminution of strength, but permanent fertility. That the lime was the only cause of the difference cannot be doubted.

It doubtless acted too on the dead stubble, and by this increased its store of nutriment in the soil.

In the third course, or fifth experiment, it will be observed that a compost of cowpen and salt marsh manure was substituted for stable manure, and this was the cause of the very great superiority of the oat crop.

This in accordance with an established principle of agriculture, "that the perfect development of a plant depends on the presence of alkalies or alkaline earths; if which substances are deficiently supplied, its growth will be retarded and imperfect."

The analysis of oats exhibits in the grain and more largely in the straw, a large proportion of potash, soda, lime, &c.—substances which the compost of cowpen and salt-marsh possesses in large proportions; and hence the peculiar adaptation of that species of manure to the nutrition and growth of this plant, and the abundant result in the particular case.

It might not be without use for me to detail another experiment with lime made upon a piece of salt marsh land. It had been dammed in and ditched, for the purpose of allowing it to freshen. After the lapse of four years, but little progress had been made in its improvement; for it continued sour, and produced only salt and brackish grasses. How to correct and sweeten it, was the question. Two equal portions were laid off, and the same quantity of stable manure applied, and well dug in; but on one, 20 bushels of shell lime (or at the rate of 250 bushels to the acre) was scattered, and lightly raked in. In 1841 a crop of corn was planted; and the unlimed division failed altogether, while the limed produced a good crop, and a good growth of crab grass—a sure indication that the acidity was corrected.

In 1842 Irish potatoes were planted—the unlimed part again failed, and the limed made a fair yield. In 1843 a crop of okra was planted—the limed land brought an excellent crop, but the unlimed failed; was replanted, and failed totally. Here the experiment was most satisfactory—all the results aimed at were accomplished. The lime corrected the sourness of the soil, and extirpated all the salt grasses and weeds which had previously infested it. It acted on the dead inert vegetable matter which had been abundant, but useless, and changed it into a magazine of food for the plants. It made that which was useless and barren, at once productive and valuable.

It might here be asked, (as these experiments were made with the burnt shell lime,) would marl have a like effect? The effect of marl is precisely the same as lime, provided it be laid on in equal quantity and in an equally minute state of division. The shell lime might be more immediate in its effect; but only from the circumstance of being more minutely divided, and thence becoming more intimately mixed with the whole soil. I shall be excused for thinking that the foregoing experiments give encouragement to our planters to make a liberal use of marl upon their lands. Why should there be any hesitation or doubt about it? The most valuable and extensively used mineral substance that has ever been made available in practical agriculture, that which is "the basis of all good husbandry," is at our doors—underneath our feet. We hesitate to apply it to our exhausted and sterile soils, from doubt of its effect; when it is a fact "that a larger surface of the cropt land in Europe is improved by calcareous substances than by the aid of all other manures put together!"

Our planters must be more experimental in their agriculture; for it is that has given English agriculture its great supremacy; and by it only shall we be ever able to advance ours, and make practically available the invaluable lights of science. Surely there is no occupation more noble than agriculture; none which, if properly followed, opens a wider field for the exercise of the highest intellect, or for the culture of the best affections. But you can deal with nature only in her operations, and there is but one way to obtain a knowledge of her, which "is by questions—that is, experiments." Her bright volume is always spread before you, "written," as Lord Bacon says, "in the only language which hath gone forth to the ends of the earth unaffected by the confusion of Babel."

B. R. S.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Errata.—In the communication on German Wheat, signed "*A Looker On*," in our last paper, in the 4th paragraph, for "efficacy of the *influence* drawn from it," read "*inference*." In the 10th paragraph, for "strong *bold* notion," read "strong-*hold*."

☞ Baltimore Agricultural Implement Makers.

As there will doubtless be a great many strangers from other states, as well as from every county in our state, at the *Baltimore County Agricultural Fair*, we will thus timely remind the *Agricultural Implement Makers of Baltimore*, that a fine opportunity will be thus presented them of shewing what Baltimore mechanics can do. As the reputation of our city in that particular will be in their hands, we rely with confidence that they will put their best foot foremost, so that the good name they have established, as ingenious and good workmen, may not suffer by comparison. Let each strive to excel his neighbor; and let all be emulous, above all things, to sustain the character for excellence, which has so long been conceded, by good judges, to the Mechanics of Baltimore.

New York State Agricultural Fair.

The New York State Agricultural Fair, recently held at Rochester, in Western New York, was a most splendid affair. Truly may it be called the "*Harvest Home of Farmers*," for besides many thousand *ladies*, there were present, it is computed, *twenty thousand practical farmers*, who came to enjoy the glorious scene from all parts of the country. The exhibition in every department is said to have excelled all former ones.

Among the distinguished guests, were Col. *Alston*, of South Carolina, the Hon. *Martin Van Buren*, Gov. *Bouck* and Ex-Governor *Seward*, Hon. *Francis Granger*, Hon. *Christopher Morgan*, *Jr. James Gowen*, Esq. of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. *Daniel Webster*, of Massachusetts. Gen. *Wadsworth*, the president of the society, Col. Alston, Mr. Van Buren, Ex-Governor Seward, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. King, each made spirited speeches upon the occasion. An able Address was delivered by Mr. *Webster*, who spoke for an hour and a half with great power and effect, and was repeatedly cheered. The whole proceedings were calculated to impress upon the minds of those present, the deep interest felt in behalf of Agriculture, the first of human callings, and will not fail to impart to it an impetus of lasting benefit.

As an evidence of the lively feelings indulged, we will mention that there were many entire farmers' families present, who had come several hundred miles, and not a few of them from the remote parts of Ohio.

Horse Power Grist Mills and Corn Crushers.

Mr. Editor: There are many farmers in our part of this country who are greatly put to it, at times, to get their grain ground into meal, or chopt, for the use of their families, and horses; can you inform me whether there will be any *Grist Mills* and *Corn Crushers* at your *fair*, that can be *easily* worked by horse power, and which will not be everlastingly getting out of order. If assured that there would be such implements at your exhibition, I, as well as many more, would be there to examine them and make up our minds whether they are adapted to our purposes. Carroll County.

There are several Grist Mills and Corn Crushers invented by the machinists of our city, and we consequently expect that they will be exhibited at the Cattle Show and Fair of the Baltimore County Society, which commences on the 19th instant. *Ed. American Farmer.*

Horse Powers and Threshing Machines.

Mr. Editor—Sir:—There is nothing more wanting in husbandry, and especially among small farmers, than a good *cheap horse power* and *threshing machine*. It is desirable that each should be simple and strong. I mention this fact to suggest the propriety of some of your implement makers, shewing such at the next fair of the Agricultural Society of your county, where they should be exhibited and tested by actual work. Talbott.

Work for the Month.

To say that *October* is a busier month than any other with the prudent Agriculturist, would be to talk *fiction*, a thing we have no predilection for, as there is no month in the Farmer and Planter's Calender that has not its own peculiar claims, and should not occupy their entire time; and he that would prosper in has calling, must take good care, from the opening of January until the closing of December, that he and those around him are always *busy*, but never *hurried*, for he that suffers himself to be *hurried*, often, in that very fact, affords both the evidence and the rule that he is an injudicious manager. But if we may so speak, though the present has only its own peculiar toils with other months, still there are that about the labor which belongs to it of deep moment to many. To the Wheat-grower, for instance, it is usually a period of much interest, as it is during its continuance that he gets in his seed wheat, and commits *the* crop to the earth that is to furnish him the means of meeting his next year's moneyed obligations. Involving then so much of the future well being of a large portion of the husbandmen of our country, it is the duty of all to see that no portion of its thirty one days be lost that should, and can be, appropriated to the business of the farm, and that whatever may be done during its continuance shall be done in proper time, and in the very best possible way; for things done out of time, and but indifferently well, scarcely ever come to good.

As you doubtless agree with us in our views as expressed above, permit us to point out to you a few of the many duties which will be daily pressing upon your attention during the continuance of the month,

On the Farm.

Wheat.—We can hardly think, after the frequent admonitions we have given you for the last few months, that there are many of you who have still to plough up your wheat grounds; but should there be any who are in that situation, our advice is, that they devote their whole force forthwith to breaking up and pulverizing the soil, in order that their seed wheat may be got in as soon as possible, as the better it may be rooted before winter sets in, the better prepared will the plants be, to withstand the upheaving tendency of the alternate freezings and thawings which occur between December and April. To all who may still have to get their lands ready, we say, spare no pains to have it well and *deeply* ploughed and rendered of fine tilth, as even the best ground, if it have not justice done to it in its preparation, may turn out an indifferent crop. In all cases where wheat is to be seeded, the roller and harrow should be freely used, so that all lumps and clods be broken up, and no impediment be presented to the growth of the plant; and every wheat grower should make it an invariable rule, always to finish his seeding by rolling.

Let no seed wheat be sown that has not been previously soaked in brine, or the lye of ashes, for at least 12 to 24 hours, and, after being drained, dried in lime. The brine, or lye, should be made strong enough to bear an egg or potatoe, and a sufficient quantity of lime should be used to dust every seed of wheat. Before putting the wheat into the brine or lye, it would be best to wash it thoroughly in clean water, and to skim off all the light and imperfect seed that may swim on the surface. By thus treating your seed wheat, you secure these good effects—an early germination and vigorous growth at the onset, and exemption from *smut*.

In all lands that have not been limed we would advise the sowing of a few bushels per acre of either lime or ashes, say five or ten, at the time of seeding the wheat, to be then harrowed in: and still farther, we would advise, that two bushels of salt per acre should be sown on the wheat either this fall, or early next spring. Every wheat field should be laid dry by water furrows.

Of the *quantity* of seed per acre, we can but repeat here what we have often said before, that no man should ever put less than 2 bushels per acre into the ground.

Rye.—If any one has been so remiss in his duty as to have omitted to get in his Rye, he may still sow with the prospect of a reasonable yield, but we think it would be well for all such to delay until nearly the freezing up of the soil, and then to *sow 5 pecks* to the acre, taking care to plough in his seed three or four inches deep, and to let the harrow follow the plough and the roller the harrow; and to be sure to make good water furrows, so that the seed may repose in dry beds.

Fodder and Tops.—If any shall have neglected to attend to the gathering and securing of these, let it be no longer delayed: and be sure to put them away so that they cannot possibly be injured by the weather, as it is useless to make a thing, if you do not afterwards prevent its being lost by exposure to the weather.

Hogs and Manure.—If you have a good stock of pumpkins or roots that you can spare to your hogs, have a pen fixed up for their reception; haul on it a hundred or so of cart loads of mould and leaves from the woods, spread this over the pen so as to leave the outer edges highest, then feed your hogs therein every night, casting them every day supplies of weeds, refuse vegetable-leaves, and litter of any kind, in addition to a full allowance of pumpkins. And when you confine your hogs for fattening, add a similar quantity of mould and leaves, and by the time you have fattened them you may rest assured, that the hogs will have made good manure of the whole mass you may have given them to work up into manure.

Pumpkins.—These should be gathered and put away in a dry place before the frost sets in, as they always keep best when thus attended to.

Cattle.—If you have the means of feeding your cattle of a night, you would find it to your interest to soil them in the barn yard, taking care to cover its bottom 12 inches deep with mould and leaves from the woods before you do so, and to occasionally strew plaster over the surface.

We have spoken of the care of cattle, of the advantage of soiling them, with the object of increasing the manure pile, and before we close this part of our month's talk, we would respectfully urge it upon those who may not already have provided *shelter* for *all their cattle*, to seize the first moment of time they may have during the fall, to erect sheds of some kind to protect them from the snows, rains and frosts of winter. With his working hands, there is no farmer but may erect such sheds as will answer the purpose of keeping his stock dry; and if made to face the south, they will prove sufficiently warm to preserve them in health. Cattle kept dry and moderately warm, can be sustained in health and condition, with much less food than when exposed to the inclemencies of our ever varying winters; so that *economy* very happily comes in to the aid of humanity to strengthen our appeal, and we rejoice that it does, as *two* motives are always better than *one*, and it is no objection that the auxiliary one, as on the present occasion, comes commended by its alliance with the Pocket.

Fattening of Hogs.—We would here remark, that the putting up hogs for fattening, should not be delayed until cold weather, as they gain fat much faster under the influence of heat than cold. When confined in their pens, they should have allowances of charcoal, rotten wood, ashes, and salt, given them every few days; be provided with fresh water at least twice a day, and supplied liberally with such materials, as mould and leaves from the woods, marsh mud, the scrapings of the road and yards,

corn stalks, refuse straw, and offal of every kind, to be converted by them into manure. Besides their regular feeds of corn, it would be well, every few days, to give them vegetables of some kind, as they tend to keep their system cool and promote the regular evacuation of their bowels.

Orchards.—Examine these and give the trees a painting of 4-5ths of soft soap and 1-5th flour of sulphur, well mixed together.

Working Stock of all kinds.—These should now receive additional care; be housed of a night, well fed and cleaned, and provided with ample bedding.

Draining.—There is perhaps no better time to go forward with the construction of drains and ditches than the present; and as wet soils are unfriendly to good and cleanly culture, we advise that all such lands be laid dry.

Sheep.—If you have not already provided your sheep with covered folds, have such conveniences forthwith erected, so that they may be in readiness for their reception when the time arrives for them to need shelter. And be sure to cover the floor of it with a good bed of leaves and mould, and through the winter to add, weekly, at least, litter of some kind, so as to keep the sheep both clean and dry. Such attention is alike promotive of health and the increase of fleece.

Buckwheat.—This grain should be cut before the frost overtakes it. It would probably be a safe rule to cut when about one half the grain in the head has ripened. Be sure to save the straw, as it makes excellent provender for cattle, and it should be an object with husbandmen to waste nothing which can be converted into animal food.

Transplantation of Orchards.—Those who have not already on their farms a good orchard, it may not be inopportune to remind, that as soon as the leaves fall, will be the proper time to plant out one, and that as the planting of an orchard is a thing which ordinarily occurs but once in a life time, that all possible pains ought to be taken both in the preparation of the ground, the selection of the trees, and the method of setting them out. The ground should be deeply ploughed, and subsoiled if possible, and should be either limed, marled or ashed. None but the best fruit should be selected; pains should be taken in planting the young trees, to make the holes large, and after *covering* the roots with the earth taken out of the holes, to fill up with a mixture of the earth taken out of them and some good rich compost, made either of mould, ashes, the scrapings of the road, or thoroughly rotted manure, and to drive a stake down by each tree, as set out, to prevent disturbance by the winds. In putting in the young trees, all ragged or broken roots should be smoothly cut off, and the remaining ones regularly spread out. To prevent injury from rabbits, insects, and mice and other vermin, the bodies of the trees should receive a painting of the same mixture as we have before advised for old trees.

Stables, Barns, Corn Cribs, Granaries, Hen Houses, and all other out buildings, should all be thoroughly cleansed and white-washed.

Young Stock of all kinds—These should all be attended to now, and as the pasture will soon begin to become scant, additional food must be provided them, so as to prevent their falling off, in order that they may be brought into winter quarters in good condition.

Fall and Winter Ploughing.—As occasion may offer through the fall and winter, plough up your stiff clayey grounds, which may be destined for spring crops. But be sure *never to plough when the land is wet,* as when turned up in a state of mortar, it will so remain during the ensuing season, and probably will receive no benefit from the breaking down influence of freezing and thawing. If you desire to derive the melioration contemplated, your ground must be in a good condition when ploughed. Besides the improvement of texture in the soil derived by fall and winter ploughing, much time, which is always precious in the spring, may be thereby gained at that season of business, but even this latter advantage will be lost to the farmer, or planter, unless he see that his ground is in a proper condition when ploughed.

Corn Stalks.—Have arrangements made, so that, soon after gathering your corn, you may have all your corn stalks cut, hauled in, and safely stacked away convenient to your cattle-yards, to be used either as litter or food, as either may be required by your interests. If you could arrange matters so as to have your corn stalks *cut short* and steamed, each acre you may have in corn would furnish you with two tons of good substantial cattle provender; for when thus treated, corn stalks are as nutritious as any other fodder.

Roots of all kinds. Have these taken up before any injury shall be done to them by the frost, and as taken up have them safely put away without delay or exposure.

Fences. Examine all your fences, gates and bars, and have all necessary repairs made.

When you have attended to every thing we have pointed out, and such others as your own superior judgment may have suggested, *form a firm and unchangeable resolution to make more manure the present fall, approaching winter, and ensuing spring, than you have ever done before.* Bring your mind to reason thus: "IF I DON'T FEED MY LAND, IT WILL NOT FEED ME!" Whenever you shall have got your mind into this belief, and to assume the determination to act up to it, you may rest assured, that your land will be on the highway to improvement.

Presuming that we have detained you long enough about the duties of the farm, with your leave, we'll chat a little about what should be done

IN THE GARDEN.

As we indulge the hope that you have taken our advice, so often given, to *sow cabbage seed* to enable you to have early cabbages next summer, we will now proceed to tell you how to prepare your ground and plant them out. Manure your bed, which should lie high, well with the richest manure you have, say 3 or 4 inches thick; spade the manure in as deep as the spade will turn it, taking care to take narrow slices; rake the bed fine, as the digging progresses; when raked, lay off the bed into ridges 6 or 8 inches high, 3 feet apart, running north and south; then plant your plants on the *north side* of each ridge, about a foot apart, pretty low down on the ridge; this done strew long manure all along the side of the ridge where the plants are set out, and, if nothing extraordinary should occur, you may calculate on having as *early* cabbages next summer as any of your neighbors. As soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring, haul down your ridges with the hoe, so as to cover the manure; this will be your first working; and the subsequent ones must be regulated by the necessities of the plants. In the spring, as the plants get big enough to use as greens or collards, thin them out, so as to stand 2 feet apart.

Spinach, Lettuce and such vegetables should be thinned out.

Asparagus Beds. Clean off the old stalks, give your beds a dressing of well rotted manure, or a rich compost, fork in the manure, and then strew salt over it, sufficiently thick to be seen.

Strawberries. The old beds should now be cleaned off and worked, and new ones formed. Lay straw over the alleys on the approach of winter, and in order to confine it, throw long stable manure over it.

Horse Radish. This is a good time to form your beds of horse radish. Select a moderately moist bed, manure it liberally, and dig it up deeply: it would be the better to be dug a spat and a half deep; then manure again, and turn the manure in about 5 inches; rake finely and plant out your bed, the rows 18 inches apart, the plants 12 inches asunder.

Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Shrubs of all kinds may now be planted out.

Seed Onions should be planted out.

Radish, Cress and Lettuce. The seed of these may now be sown in warm borders, for early spring use. When the winter comes on, they should be protected by a covering of brush or cornstalks, to keep off the roughest weather.

Broccoli Cabbages. These must be hoed up to enable them to withstand the winter.

Fruit Trees. Your garden fruit trees must be looked to, and treated as we have advised those in the orchard.

Celery. Give your celery a substantial earthing, so as to blanch it.

Potatoes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, &c. must be dug before the ground freezes, and put away where they will be safe from the frost.

Flour Bulbs should be selected, and those of them requiring fall planting set out.

After you have done all we have noted, go through your garden carefully, and make a minute of whatever we may have omitted, and be careful to have whatever is necessary to be done performed in the right season, as much injury often results from delaying until to-morrow that which should be done to-day.

In closing our monthly chat, let us wish you full garners, good prices, ready purchasers, and that you and yours may have the health to enjoy the blessings bestowed upon you by Providence.

THE GERMAN OR FLY PROOF WHEAT.

We copy the following notice of this wheat, from the *Winchester Republican* of the 29th ult. The account of its introduction into Virginia, being different from that given by the Hon. John Talliaferro, we shall give an extract from the letter of that gentleman, with the view of correcting what we consider to be an error.

Extract from Hon. John Talliaferro's letter to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth:

"In reply to your first inquiry, I answer that I obtained from my friend Hon. *Arnold Naudain,* of Delaware, a specimen of the wheat now known as the *Mediterranean* Wheat. I have raised five crops of it, *without the least injury from the fly, and none material from Rust;* and such has been the invariable result of many trials of the wheat, by individuals to whom I have disposed of it for seed, during the three years past.

The reason why this wheat escapes injury from the fall attack of the fly, is, that it certainly is so constituted as to possess, and to be sustained by a more vigorous root than any other known wheat is, so that while the fly in the fall destroys all other wheat known to us *root and branch,* thus denuding fields more or less, according to season and other circumstances, not a root of this wheat is destroyed, owing no doubt to its energy."

We have herefore published Mr. Talliaferro's letter entire, but felt that we could not do less upon the present occasion than to give the above extract, for the reason already assigned.

With regard to the seed originally being introduced as stated by the correspondent of the *Winchester Republican,* we have no information upon that point. But we incline to the opinion that he is rather too wholesale in his referring almost all the evils which befal the wheat plant to the Hessian Fly.

The testimony of Mr. Hollingsworth, a practical miller, in favor of the *flouring properties* of the German Wheat, will be read with interest—so also will that appended to the postscript, as doubts have been entertained upon that score, some supposing that, owing to the thickness of the

skin its yield of flour was not so great as several other varieties. As the quality in wheat, of yielding little bran in proportion to flour, is a desirable one, we should like to hear the opinion of such competent, experienced millers who may have ground the German wheat. The property of the wheat to *resist* the Hessian Fly, is, as far as the experience of the few years it has been cultivated can justify an opinion, been unceded to it; and if it also possesses the property of making good flour, and the per centum of offal is not greater than other varieties, it will be found to be a vast acquisition to the wheat growing interest. With regard to the *thickness* of the skin of the German wheat, we will copy a paragraph which we have previously inserted:

"We have heard an objection raised against this variety of wheat that it was too thick skinned and gave too much bran; we were, therefore, pleased to hear, the other day, from a very observing culturist, that in this particular it had changed its character, and was now as thin skinned as the Blue-stem."

FLY PROOF WHEAT.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Gallaher:—I observe in your paper of last week that Fly-Proof Wheat recently introduced in the Valley, and, indeed, I may say into the State of Virginia, is beginning to attract the attention of our agriculturists. Believing that any information upon this subject, however limited, may prove interesting to some of your readers, I will cheerfully state all that has come into my possession. How the word "Mediterranean" became attached to this species of wheat, I am unable to say; but I know that it was *not* originally imported from any country bordering upon that sea. The history of its introduction into the United States, I will state in a few words. Several years ago an American gentleman who was travelling in Holland received and accepted an invitation to dine with a number of Hessians, (for the circumstance occurred in the Hesse country,) when the conversation turned upon the agriculture of the two countries. It was asked of the American, why, with our fine climate and soil, we so often failed in having good wheat crops? The latter replied that it was doubtless in a great measure attributable to an insect which it was supposed was introduced into the United States in the wheat sent from Holland during the Revolutionary War for the subsistance of the British army, which was known in this country as the *Hessian Fly*. The Hessians were amused at the reply, but admitted that some kinds of wheat in that country were liable to injury by insects, while there was a species in very general use that resisted their attacks. The American gentleman was presented with some of this wheat, which he brought to this country and sowed upon his farm in Delaware. Subsequently, a small quantity was forwarded to the Patent Office at Washington, where it attracted the attention of James H. Taliaferro, Esq. (a son of the late Representative in Congress from the Northern Neck district) by whom it was introduced into Virginia, and its ability to resist the attacks of the Fly successfully tested. You will therefore perceive that the name "*Mediterranean*," given to this wheat, has no more applicability than it has to our common Indian corn. There may have been a species of wheat introduced into this country from some one of the States bordering on the Mediterranean sea, but, if so, the "Fly Proof Wheat" is another article.

That this Wheat is fly-proof, I cannot be permitted to doubt, and, being fly proof, I submit to our farmers whether it is not, *therefore*, less liable to suffer from the *rust* than the common kinds. It is my opinion that the latter evil may be fairly laid to the charge of the Hessian Fly, for this reason: the Fly attacks the stock of the Wheat before it is jointed, and of course in a young and tender state: the first shoot is either killed or so much damaged that lateral branches or suckers are thrown out from the root (as we observe from the root of a tree after the tree has been cut down) which are so late in maturing that the heat of summer catches the wheat green and tender and liable to be destroyed by a few hours of sultry weather. This I also believe to be the cause of wheat ripening so irregularly throughout a field, as sometimes occurs to such a degree that farmers have been known to debilitate for days before commencing the wheat harvest.

Thus you will perceive that I charge almost every evil to which our wheat crops are subject, to the Hessian Fly; and it seems that if indeed this evil was inflicted upon us by the Hessians during the Revolutionary War, besides having drubbed them pretty well at that time for their interference in our affairs, we are at last indebted to them for a preventive of its pernicious effects.

From all I can learn (for I am neither a farmer nor a miller, though I have paid some attention to the farming interest, and only regret that my zeal has not been rewarded by a corresponding degree of benefit to those interests)—from all I can learn, I am induced to believe that this wheat will not yield as well, either in quality or quantity of flour, as the favorite kinds sowed in the Valley; but I presume this matter will be thoroughly tested this fall by our millers, when the result will be made public. Let this result be what it may, this wheat has been proved to yield well; and if it is what its advocates claim for it, that is, *Fly-Proof*, and therefore less liable to be injured by the *rust*, it is a desideratum long sought, and one that will be of immense advantage to the whole country.

Yours, &c. T.

☞Mr. David Hollingsworth, a practical and experienced miller, in reply to inquiries on the subject of what is called the Mediterranean Wheat, states that he has ground it, and finds its average to be about the usual standard of good Wheat. It takes five bushels to the barrel, and makes very good superfine Flour, such as the bakers would prefer on account of the quantity of water it absorbs. Mr. Hollingsworth has not raised any of this Wheat himself, and cannot therefore say what is its average yield to the acre; but as far as tested in the way of Flour, his opinion is rather favorable.

P. S. We have just seen a gentleman who had been in doubt whether or not he would sow any of the Mediterranean Wheat this fall, but having just had two barrels of Flour manufactured from it, he finds it the best he has had for a long time, and is therefore determined to try the wheat again, and would put in his whole crop with it, if he had the seed.—*Republican.*

Culture of Hemp.—The failure of the hemp crop is almost universally attributed to a very heavy rain, which fell when the hemp was generally from two to three inches high, and which beat down and baked the ground in a remarkable manner. One gentleman, Mr. Chas. Buford, made the experiment of harrowing, soon after the rain, a considerable portion of his crop, then two to three inches high. The harrow of course tore up some stalks, but it loosened the ground and the result was a yield twice as great as that of the unharrowed part of the same field. Mr. Lawrence Young, of this county, a very observing as well as a remarkably well-informed farmer, thinks that the thick-sown hemp was much less injured by the rain than the thinner, as also that put in carefully. Mr. Young planted this year some corn thick as recommended by us, and was astonished to observe the exceeding luxuriance of the growth, in consequence of the shading of the ground. The grass could not grow on account of the shade, but the corn rejoiced.—*Dollar Farmer.*

The above fact we look upon as highly interesting, and we have no doubt that the same good result would follow from the spring harrowing of fall sown grain, and particularly where it might have suffered from winter killing, as the *culture*, thus given to the plants, would not only tend to urge forward their growth, but encourage tillering also. But whenever the harrow may be thus used on fall sown grain, it should not be done until the ground is in good condition, and the *roller* should always follow the harrow, so as to replace the plants that may be drawn up by it.

Quince Trees.—These should be pruned but little where the limbs ride; should be watered with strong soapsuds; have ashes placed about them three times in the course of the season. Those branches which grow very near the ground may be laid down and covered with earth five or six inches deep, leaving six inches or a foot, or more, according to the length of the limb. Thus you can obtain new trees, to be taken up and transplanted next spring.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

"In reply to your communication on shade trees, I have tried an experiment on a plum tree fifteen years ago, since which I have never seen any kind of insects upon the tree, to affect it or the fruit, which tree was every year affected, together with the fruit, previous to my experiment. Which is, to bore a hole into the heart of the tree and insert a roll of brimstone about three inches in length, and carefully plug the same up. The above will be a certain preventative of all kinds of insects, and the expense trifling."—*Alb. Daily Adv.*

Mange or Mad Itch in Swine.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer recommends the following: "Take raw tobacco steeped cold and strong in chamber-lye, pour off the clear liquor, then mix it, equal parts, with lamp oil, and then rub on the composition. It is a safe and sovereign remedy for mange, in all stages and all animals, brute or human. This ointment, if kept in a tight bottle, will keep good any length of time. It should be well shaken together when used, for the parts soon separate when standing."

From the Tennessee Agriculturist.

To Farmers' Daughters.

It has been some time since I have said any thing to the girls, but it is not because I have forgotten them or feel less interest than formerly. I believe the principal reason for my neglect is, that I am engaged in many other matters, and oftentimes lose the spirit of scribbling. It is like every other spirit you know, it stays with you in proportion as you cultivate and encourage it. If neglected, it wings itself off to parts unknown, and requires much wooing to bring it back and put it in exercise. I happen today to be in the spirit of talking to you about one of the prevailing fashions—one I cannot like or admire, although it has been long the rage. To mention it at once, it is that of exposing the neck a little too much. You will perhaps think strangely I should write to you on the subject, but I do not think it any way improper, as it is visible to all, and many observations are made by those who like to find fault with womankind.

There are some who may look pretty in this style of dress, (that is, if any thing *immodest* can be called pretty) but where one looks pretty, twenty appear to a disadvantage. Now it is a pity we cannot judge. The influence of fashion often destroys judgment, and a woman of size unaccountable will appear with her enormous neck and shoulders covered only with a small ruffle or lace edging, in order to be like some of her little neighbors. Again, you will see the skinny, crane-like form decked out in the same manner, just to be in the fashion, not considering that which will do for one, is very unsuitable for another. I have often made the wish (for myself as well as for others) that Burns did, when he saw an insect that shall be nameless, creeping about the bonnet of a gaily dressed lady, would we could see ourselves as we are seen by others. If we *could* divest us of all self-sove,—of the notion that we look well if we are only fashionably attired, and try to find out what is suitable and becoming, how many necks not fit to be seen, would be veiled, and how many ill-shaped shoulders would disappear under neat capes or shawls? The girls would then be seen in modest apparel as the Scriptures advise. A woman may show by her style of dress, that she is possessed of real modesty. She may show it by that, as plainly as by her conduct. Let me tell you that a girl gains more friends among *true* gentlemen, by evincing herself possessed of a refined and modest character, than by all the lightness and frivolity she can assume to prove herself bold and forward. She may not be surrounded by as many fops and flirts, but she is appreciated by those of sense and dignity. If girls knew of one thousandth part of the ill-natured remarks made by the other sex, at the least departure from that prudence and modesty which should characterize the *Lady*, they would be quite as careful to avoid every *appearance* of evil, as many are now forgetful of it. I was in company sometime since with some friends and acquaintances, and among the number, was a gentleman who was "seeking a partner for life." He was noble and talented, and wished rather for solid worth, than fashionable accomplishments. It happened that such a young lady, as was thought would please him, called in, and appeared to much advantage, with the exception that she had fallen into the fashionable style of dressing, or rather of undressing her neck. It seemed too, to sit rather awkwardly on her, as it was by no means her usual mode. After she left, he was asked by a friend how he liked her!—how she would suit him. He was silent for a moment, and the color mounted to his brow, as he answered, he would never marry a woman who had not modesty enough to command his respect. I did wish

some of my young friends could have seen just at that moment the expression of his fine countenance. If girls would appear only in such dress as is consistent with real modesty, they would command respect where, in the other case, feelings of contempt exist. Many gentlemen like to trifle with girls of light and thoughtless dispositions; they can pass off an hour pleasantly in that way, but you find persons of reflection, who wish for prudent companions, seeking those of modest attire, as well as of modest conduct. For fear I may get a scolding from some of you, I will not write another word, except

LUCY.

POTATOES.—It has been 272 years since Potatoes were known in Europe, being introduced in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1505.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Oct. 2, 1843.

PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Balt. mess,	$9 a10	Butter, Glades, No.1,	
Do. do. No.1,	8 a9	Do. do. 2,	
Do. prime,	a	Do. do. 3,	
Pork, mess	11a	Do. Western 2,	8a
Do. No. 1	10 a10½	Do. do. 3,	a6
Do. prime	9 50a10	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	7a7½
Do. cargo,		Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb.	a	Do. Western, 1,	7a
Do. middlings, "	a	Do. do. 2,	
Do. shoulders, "	a	Do. do. bls 1,	6½a6½
Do. asst'd, West.	4¾a	Cheese, casks,	6½a7½
Do. hams,	5a6½	Do. boxes,	6½a7
Do. middlings,	4¾a5	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	3a3¾		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.	7
Upland,	7 a 8½	Alabama,	7a8
Louisiana,	7 a 9	Florida,	7a7¼
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	24a	New Orleans	28a
Porto Rico,	28a30	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
TOBACCO—			
Common	2½a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a 7
		St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.62a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	7.75a8.25
Porto Rico,	7.25a8.00	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6.75a7.25	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.31
Do. City Mills,			4.25a
Do. Susquehanna,			4.25a
Rye, first			3.a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			a 2.94
Do. per hhd.			$12.a12 50
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu.	97	Peas, black eye,	125
" best Pa. red	87a	Clover seed, store	$5a
" ord. to pri. Md	70a86	Timothy do	2.25a2.75
Corn, white,	43a44	Flaxseed, rough st. p.	1.31
" yellow Md.	47a48	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Pa.	54a	Ship Stuff, bus.	14a
Oats, Md.	23a25	Brown Stuff,	9a10
Beans,	130a	Shorts, bushel,	6 a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	7½a 8	Rio,	7½a 8½
St. Domingo,	6 a 6½	Triage,	3½a 4½
WOOL—			
WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony,	33a35	Saxony and Merino	16a18
Full Merino,	30a33	Common, to ¼ blood,	14a17
3-4 blood do.	27a30	Pulled,	
1-2 do do	24a27		
1-4 and common,	18a20		
Tub washed,	18a20		
FEATHERS—perlb.			26a30
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	30a31
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box, 1 60a1 65 pery 6.50a10; fine yellow 7.50a10, and ex. wrappery 11a13. Missouri averages 5.25, and 75 hhds Indiana and Ky. $3a4. Inspections 1006 hhds. Md. 217 Ohio, 30 Ky. 77 Mo. Total 1330 hhds.

Cattle—600 head Beef cattle offered on Monday, and 550 sold to city butchers—the balance in market still—Prices ranged from $1.75 to 2.50 per 100 lbs on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to $3.50a4.75 nett, showing no change.

Hogs—The supply of live hogs is quite small; and prices have advanced to $4½ per 100 lbs.

Flour—But little doing in Howard st.—small sales of good mixed brands from stores on Monday at $4.31; receipt price is 4.12. City Mills firm at 4.25.

Grain—sale of good to pri. wheats at 80 to 86c. and one parcel of very prime at 88c.; white wheats 90a95 for good to prime.

Tobacco market is quite animated, the demand for mid. and good qualities Md. has been lively, & all this kind has had quick sale at former prices, except where lots has been very desirable, when a fraction over has been obtained. Com. sorts are neglected. We quote Md. as before. The inquiry for Ohio has also been tolerably brisk, and quotations well supported; the receipts of this description are large, but the stock not allowed to accumulate; we quote com. to mid. $3a4.50; good 5a6; fine red and wrappery 6.50a10;

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO. having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th day of August, 1843, and the undersigned having disposed of his entire interest in the business of the late firm (patent rights excepted) to his late partners, DUDLEY A. RANDALL and PARIS H. KEACH, doing business under the name and firm of RANDALL & Co. All persons indebted, and all having claims against the late firm will call on said Randall & Co. for settlement, they alone being authorised to settle the same. C. W. BENTLEY.

Balto. Sept. 21st, 1843.

RANDALL & CO. will continue to manufacture TUBULAR STEAM GENERATORS for Cooking, Washing, Manufacturing, Agricultural and other purposes, at the Old Stand, M'Causland's Brewery, Holliday street, near Pleasant st. where they have on hand a full assortment of Boilers and other articles in their line of business. oc 4 3t

REAPING MACHINES,

HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—CORN & COB CRUSHERS—CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. se 27 OBED HUSSEY.

NEW PATENT PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN has great pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to a newly improved PLOUGH invented by his plough-maker Mr. George Cleazy. Though this plough is very simple in its construction, it combines some very valuable improvements which he has reason to believe will be highly appreciated by every good ploughman. au 16

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	35to40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15to75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75to150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article,	12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20a35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines	3 to 4 horse power.

Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Knowing that you feel an interest in hearing of all the improvements that are essential to the benefit of the farmers and planters generally, we take great pleasure in stating to you, that we have just seen one of James Murray's Corn Crushers in operation at his shop south of the Basin, driven by a small Steam Engine of two-horse power, grind one bushel of ears of corn in five minutes, with the greatest ease, and FINER than we have seen by any machine for the same purpose.

Respectfully, yours,

ALEX. GOULD, jr. Baltimore.
B. D. TOWNSEND,
FREDK. COOK,
GODDARD RABORG,
JACOB GRUVER.

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1843.
sep 6 1y

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Balfimore.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER,

aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore, Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Scythes	Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete	Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced	Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced	Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American	

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses
THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable
Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis		Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.	
Col. Boyle,	do	Dr. A. Tyson	do
B. D. Hall,	do	Moses Potter	do
Mr. Hopkins,	do	Jas. Rittenhouse	do

Wm F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

☞About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

CATTLE SHOW,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PLOUGHING MATCH AND SALE,

At Govanstown, Md. on 18th, 19th and 20th Oct. 1841.

THE BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Will hold its Second Annual Fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th days of Oct. 1843, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York road—The Society offers a very liberal schedule of Premiums.—Competition is solicited from abroad, for the premiums offered for Essays, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. All other premiums will be limited to the county and city.

PREMIUMS:

FARMS.

For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 80, nor more than 100 acres, except woodland, A Silver Goblet
For the best do. of 100 acres and upwards, except woodland, do
To the farmer who has improved his farm in the shortest time and most economical manner, do

Committee—Judson M. Duckett, Chairman, Wilson M. Carey, Jesse Garret.

CROPS.

For the best 15 acres of Corn, Sett of American Farmer
Do 5 do do Sett of Farmer's Cabinet
Do 15 do Wheat, Sett of Cultivator
Do 10 do do 4 yrs. sub. to Am. Farmer

To be accompanied with a full statement of the manure used, manner of preparing the ground, character of soil, description of seed planted, and manner in which the corn was cultivated; the certificate of three respectable gentlemen will be required, who saw the ground measured, as well as the grain.——To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

ESSAYS.

For the best Essay on the system of Farming best adapted to Baltimore county, including rotation of crops, and having reference to the productiveness as well as progressive improvement of the same, A copy of Loudon's Encyclopedia
To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

For the best treatise on the proper and most profitable method of applying lime, Sett American Farmer

Committee—Wm. F. Johnson, Ch., Micajah Merryman, Henry Carroll of My Lady's Manor.

For the best essay explaining the Cause of the Failure of the Rye Crop, with a remedy for the same, Sett of the Farmer's Cabinet

Committee—Edward P. Roberts, ch., Thomas Love and Aquila Talbot.

For the best Treatise on the proper management of an Apple and Peach Orchard, Loudon's Ency. on Gardening

Committee—R. Sinclair, sr. ch., Lloyd N. Rogers and Hillen Jenkins.

For the best Treatise on the most effectual mode of destroying the Carolina Pink, and other noxious weeds, 4 yrs sub. to Amer. Farmer, or Farmer's Cabinet.

Committee—John R. Cockey, ch., Elijah Marsh, and Thomas Kelso.

For the best treatise on the Hessian Fly, with a preventive against the ravages of the same, to be tested by a committee, $25 in Agricultural works

Committee—Gideon B Smith, ch'n, Dr D S Gittings, Dr Hy Wilkins, John Y Day, Horace Love.

For the best method of keeping Farm Accounts, A Gold Pen

Committee—Henry Mankin, ch'n, Samuel Wyman, J W Ward.

For the best treatise on the Rust, with a remedy, $25

Committee—Wm. F Pearce, ch'n, Mr Raphel, Col Edw Howard.

For the best treatise on the breed of Cattle, best suited to Baltimore county, 4 yr's sub. to American Farmer

Committee—John Gibson, ch'n, Wm Anderson, David Carlisle.

CATTLE.

For the best pair Working Oxen, A handsome Yoke

Committee—Saml Worthington, ch'n, Geo Beltzhoover and Isaac Webster.

For the best Cow, witnout regard to breed, Silver Butter Tub

Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, Robt Howard, D M Perine and John Pearce.

For the best thorough bred Durham Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet
For the best Durham Bull, between 1 & 2 yrs do Medal
For the best do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do
For the best do Cow, 2 yrs & upwards, Silver Butter Tub
For the second best do Certificate
For the best Durham Heifer 1 & 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
For do do do calf, 4 mos&1 yr old, do

Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, A B Kyle and Col Atlee.

For the best thorough bred Devon Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet
For do do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal
For do do Bull Calf, between 4 mos and 1 yr old, do Medal
For do do Devon Cow, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Butter Tub
For second best do do Certificate
For best Devon Heifer, between 1 & 2 yrs old, do
For best do do Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do

Committee—Geo Law, ch'n, Jas Sykes & Robt Howard.

For the best thorough bred Ayrshire Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet
For the best do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal
Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do Medal
Do do Ayrs'e Cow, 2 yrs old & upw Silver Goblet
2d best do do do Certificate
Do do Heifer, 1 & 2 yrs old Silver Medal
Do do do Calf, 4 mos & 1 yr do

Committee—Benj C Howard, ch'n, D M Perine and Frederick Harrison.

For the best thorough bred Alderney Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet
Do do Bull between 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do
Do do Cow, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet
2d best do do do Certificate
Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
Do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 yr old, do

Same Committee.

For the best cross or country breed Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Sett of American Farmer
Do do Bull, 1 and 2 years old, Silver Medal
Do do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 yr old, do
Do do Cow, 2 yrs and up. Silver Ice Cream Ladle
2d best do do Certificate
Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
Do do do Calf, 4 mo and 1 year old, do

Committee—John Pearce, ch'n, Jeremiah Yellott, and Jno Worthington, Randallstown.

FAT CATTLE.

For the two best fat Cattle, Silver Goblet
For the two second best do do

Committee—Henry F Turner, ch'n, Jefferson Rusk, and Wm Eden.

SHEEP.

For the best South Down Buck, Silver Knife and Fork
do New Leicester do do do
do Merino do do do
do Saxony do do do
do 3 Ewes of the above breeds, Silver Cream Spoon

Committee—Tho B Cockey, ch'n, H B Chew, and Joshua M Turner.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, Silver plated Lard Lamp
For the 2d best do Silver Knife and Fork
For the best Breeding Sow, Pair silver plated Candlesticks
For the 2d best Breeding Sow Gold Pencil

Committee—John Yellott, ch'n, Hy Crowl and Fr. Cook

HORSES.

For the best Stud Horse, for general purposes, Silver Goblet.
For the best Brood Mare for general purposes, Pair silver plated Cake Baskets
For the best Jack, Silver Goblet
For the best Mule, Silver Medal

Committee—Henry Stevenson of Josiah, ch'n, John Baker and Henry Habbersett.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Furrow Plough, Silver Goblet
do Subsoil do do
do Hill-side do do

The ploughs to be tested at the ploughing match.

Committee—H M Fitzhugh, ch'n, Saml Stone and Michl. Alder.

For the best Horse Power and Threshing Machine, $25
do Corn Sheller, Gold Pencil
do Corn and Cob Crusher, do
do Straw Cutting Machine, do
do Drill Barrow, do
do Steaming Apparatus, Silver Snuff Box

Premiums will be given for any other Implements of husbandry of peculiar merit enumerated above.

Committee—J T H Worthington, ch'n, Edward Rider, E. Parsons, John Rodgers, Ab Linthicum, jr.

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

For the best 2 lbs Butter, Pair silver Butter Knives
do sample Cheese, 5 lbs Silver Cheese Scoop

Committee—R Gilmer, jr. ch'n, J G Davis, D Barnum.

SILK.

For the best bushel of Cocoons, Gold Thimble
do lb Reeled Silk, Silver Knitting Sheath
do lb Sewing do Silver Needle Case

Committee—E L'Hernault, ch'n, Gideon B Smith and E P Roberts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best acre of Potatoes, Silver Medal
do ½ do Beets or Mangel Wurzel, do
do ½ do Ruta Baga, do
do ½ do White Turnips, do

Competitors for the above premiums will be required to produce the certificate of two gentlemen, stating the number of bushels raised per acre.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the handsomest home made Quilt, Gold Thimble
do best home made Sheeting, Gold Needle Case
do do Blanket, do do
do do fulled Linsey for men's wear, Gold Pencil
do do Carpet, Handsome Celery Glass
do pair do Stockings, Sett silver Knitting Needles
do handsomest Rug, Pair of gold Scissors
do do silk or worsted Embroidery, do

Committee—Daniel Warfield, ch'n, Wm Tiffany and Jno Y Wethered.

FRUIT.

For the best peck of autumn Apples, Silver Fruit Knife
do do winter do do do
do do autumn Pears, do do
do do winter do do do

Committee—Dr Edmondson, ch'n, Edw Kurtz and R D Burns.

Any gentleman appointed on either of the above committees, declining to serve, is requested to apprise the Secretary of the fact, before the 10th of May next.

Premiums will be given for the best varieties of FRUIT, and the best 5 pounds of HONEY.

Certificates will be given at the discretion of the committees for any Stock, Farming Implements, &c. of superior merit, which may not, however, be thought entitled to one of the above mentioned premiums.

REGULATIONS.

Competitors for premiums are referred to the following rules and regulations of the Society, a compliance with which will be strictly required by the Executive Committee.

No applicant for any premium hereafter offered by the society, shall be entitled to said premium, unless said applicant shall be the owner of the object, property or article, entered for such premium, at the time of exhibiting the same; excepting male animals owned out of the county, and brought into the same for the purpose of propagating their species, and which have been kept in the county for that purpose, for the *six months previous*. In such cases the animals may be entered for premiums by the person by whom said animals have been so kept: provided, however, that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to affect the rights of minor sons of members, who are now entitled to offer objects for premiums.

Competitors for premiums on Stock and other articles must cause an entry to be made on the society's book, at the office of the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. FULTON, Ramsay's Hotel, Govanstown,) before 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show. Competitors in the Ploughing Match must enter on or before the 18th day of October.

All animals must be on the Society's ground, opposite Ramsay's hotel, by 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show, that they may be arranged in their proper places, and must remain until the afternoon of the second day, unless the committee of Arrangement consent to their removal at an earlier time.

Articles designed for exhibition or premium, must be distinctly labelled with the owner's *name* and *residence*. They *must* be placed under the control of the Committee of Arrangements, by 10 o'clock of the first day of the exhibition, at the hotel, and not be removed until the close of the Fair.

The Committee may withhold a premium when there is no competition, or when the animal or article is not in their opinion worthy of reward.

The several awarding Committees will enter upon the discharge of their duties at 12 o'clock of the first day; and on the completion of their awards, will prepare accurate lists of the same, to be handed to the Secretary by 9 o'clock, AM. on Thursday, the second day.

Competitors for premiums on Farms, must cause an entry to be made with the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. Fulton, Baltimore city,) on or before the 1st of June. The reviewing committee will give due notice to competitors, at what time their farms will be viewed.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 10 o'clock, AM. on Friday, the 20th day of October.

The sale of stock will commence at 11 o'clock, AM. of the same day.

It is required that all Machines, Horse Powers, &c. shall be on the ground the day previous, when the Committee of Arrangement will be in attendance.

Persons from a distance, having improved stock of any description for sale, are invited to attend—The society will have an auctioneer to conduct all sales free of charge—Secure pens will be provided for all stock sent for exhibition—An abundant supply of provender may be had on the ground.

The Executive Committee confidently hope that all will manifest a willingness to contribute to the interest of the occasion, by sending any thing which may possess merit, altho' not included in the above schedule; and as a room will be appropriated exclusively to the display of Needle Work, &c. they rely upon the Ladies to make it an interesting part of the exhibition.

ANNUAL MEETING, &c.

An Address will be delivered on Thursday, the 19th Oct. at 12 o'clock, and the premiums distributed immediately afterwards.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Election of Officers will be held on Friday, 20th, at 3 o'clock, PM.